

Date: Wed, 30 Jun 93 17:35:43 PDT
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V93 #801
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest Wed, 30 Jun 93 Volume 93 : Issue 801

Today's Topics:

30M contacts for DXCC (2 msgs)
 BAYCOM HELP
Closed Autopatches (2 msgs)
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 Ferrite rod suppliers
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Need advice re: direction finding @ 90
 Non-Resonant Antennas
 Out of Band FT580???

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 QST
 should read :-out of band FT530!
Why my SCOM 5K repeater controller crashed

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: Wed, 30 Jun 93 19:31:51 GMT
From: mentor.cc.purdue.edu!noose.ecn.purdue.edu!en.ecn.purdue.edu!n9ljx@purdue.edu
Subject: 30M contacts for DXCC
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <9306301845.AA00292@wa2cjt.wellfleet> ginsburg@wellfleet.COM (Scott
Ginsburg) writes:

>> Another thing favoring 30m is the fact that DX worked there *doesn't*

>> count for DXCC. Kinda helps reduce pile-ups a bit...
>
>Is this true?
>
>I know you can't get a 5BDXCC endorsement on 30. From the rules:
>
> The 5BDXCC is endorsable for these additional bands: 160, 17, 12,
> 6, and 2 meters. 5BDXCC qualifiers are eligible for an
> individually engraved plaque (at a charge of \$25.00 US).
>
>Scott Ginsburg Voice: 508-436-3836

Also from the rules:

#1 Honor Roll: To qualify for a Mixed, Phone or CW Number One plaque, you must have worked every country on the current DXCC Countries List. Write the DXCC Desk for details.

2) Written proof (confirmations, ie, QSL cards) of having made two-way communication must be submitted directly to ARRL Headquarters for all DXCC countries claimed. Electronically transmitted confirmations (including, but not limited to, FAX, telex and telegram) are not acceptable for DXCC purposes. Applicants for their first DXCC award may have the cards checked by ARRL DXCC Field Representatives-see Section V for details. The use of the official DXCC application forms or an approved facsimile (eg, produced by a computer program) is required. Complete application materials are available from ARRL Headquarters. Confirmations for a total of 100 or more countries must be included with your first application. By ARRL Board of Directors action, 10-MHz confirmations are creditable to the Mixed, CW and RTTY awards only.

30m contacts are good for dxcc, but 5bdxcc.

--sas

--

Scott Stambaugh - N9LJX internet: n9ljx@ecn.purdue.edu
Operations Supervisor, ADPC phone: 317 494 7946
Purdue University
West Lafayette, IN 47907-1061

Date: Wed, 30 Jun 93 20:20:18 GMT
From: mentor.cc.purdue.edu!noose.ecn.purdue.edu!en.ecn.purdue.edu!n9ljx@purdue.edu
Subject: 30M contacts for DXCC

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1993Jun30.193151.6065@en.ecn.purdue.edu> n9ljx@en.ecn.purdue.edu
(Scott A Stembaugh) writes:

>must be included with your first application. By ARRL Board of
>Directors action, 10-MHz confirmations are creditable to the
>Mixed, CW and RTTY awards only.

>

>-----

>30m contacts are good for dxcc, but 5bdxcc.

>

Should have said NOT 5bdxcc.

>--sas

>--

>Scott Stembaugh - N9LJX internet: n9ljx@ecn.purdue.edu
>Operations Supervisor, ADPC phone: 317 494 7946
>Purdue University
>West Lafayette, IN 47907-1061

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Scott Stembaugh - N9LJX internet: n9ljx@ecn.purdue.edu
Operations Supervisor, ADPC phone: 317 494 7946
Purdue University
West Lafayette, IN 47907-1061

Date: 30 Jun 93 21:13:27 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: BAYCOM HELP
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Does anyone know of a document describing how to program the BAYCOM
packet tnc, preferably something describing how the resident program L2
works? I would like to write my own special purpose terminal program
to replace scc, and was hoping that the L2 program would take care of the
AX25 conversion, but I was not sure how to read and write to/from L2.
It would be nice if with L2 in place, you just read/write to the serial
port, but I don't think so.

Secondly, there is another program called "TFPCX" in the BAYCOM archive
at UCSD, the documentation for which is in German. Does anyone know what
this program does?

Thanks in advance B.J. N3JLQ

Date: 30 Jun 93 19:15:20 GMT
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!overload.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!gatech!
pitt.edu!dsinc!netnews.upenn.edu!mipgsun.mipg.upenn.edu!yee@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Closed Autopatches
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I have a question regarding the FCC regulations concerning closed autopatches.

The existence of closed repeaters is legal under 97.85(a) which states, "Provisions to limit automatically the access to a station in repeater operation may be incorporated but are not mandatory." Since the autopatch is part of the station, closed autopatches are by extension also legal.

On the other hand, under 97.117, the use of codes are prohibited. "...where the intent is not to obscure the meaning but only to facilitate communications."

The only place that I can think of where the use of codes are indeed legal are in 97.421(a) for satellite control where "Stations in telecommand operation may transmit special codes intended to obscure the meaning of command messages to the station in space operation."

Now for my first question, are the use of access codes to control the autopatch legal? It can be argued that the access codes fall under 97.88(g) where "each remotely controlled station shall be protected against unauthorized station operation, whether caused by activation of the control link, or otherwise. On the other hand, the intent of the access code is to obscure the meaning of the command message and under 97.117, "the transmission by radio of messages in codes or ciphers in domestic and international communications to or between amateur stations is prohibited." Protection by radio appears to be forbidden. Furthermore, it appears to me that amateurs ARE authorized to operate the station.

It can be argued that the access codes are NOT codes at all but that they are simply not generally not known but that would put the access codes in violation of 97.117 since they are not "generally recognized abbreviations established by regulation or custom".

For my second question, are the use of the access codes by those who are not supposed to be privy to them legal? There is no "expectation of privacy" so simply listening to the appropriate frequencies is all that is needed to obtain the codes. Furthermore, the transmission of the codes are legal since they are transmissions in the amateur band. I can find no reference in 97 which would indicate that the use of the codes by all amateurs is indeed illegal.

My final question concerning closed autopatches is somewhat complicated. Many clubs give access to autopatches only to club members. If the payment of dues is for access to the autopatch, then the closed autopatch is clearly illegal under 97.112(a), "an amateur station shall not be used to transmit or receive messages for hire, nor for communication for material compensation, direct or indirect, paid or promised." The payment of dues is for membership to the club and access to the autopatch is a fringe benefit. I applied for membership to the Holmesburg Amateur Radio Club in Philadelphia, PA and was denied (more later). Legally, am I allowed to access the autopatch anyway? While they can legally deny my membership, can they legally deny access to the autopatch? If they deny access for the autopatch it would be implication that the payment of dues is required for access. This would be illegal under 97.112(a).

To provide background of the particular situation. I applied for membership to the Holmesburg Amateur Radio Club and was denied membership on 6/29/93. The club requires a copy of my amateur license as part of the application but they could not give a reason for this. At first, they said that it was to prove I was an amateur. I showed one member of the Board of Directors my license. The rest refused to look at it. A copy of my license is not required to satisfy the need of establishing my status as an amateur. The operation of a club station is not at issue. In the end, they refused my application. The only reason was the lack of a photocopy of my license. They also invited me to resubmit my application with the "required" photocopy and that if I thought the requirement was unjust that it have to be fought as a member of the club. The only way to become a member of the club is to submit a photocopy of the license (Catch-22).

Since there is no need for them to have a copy of my license on file, I feel that the requirement is unjust and I refused to submit it.

--

411 Blockley Hall		Conway Yee, N2JWQ
418 Service Drive		yee@ming.mipg.upenn.edu (preferred)
Philadelphia, PA 19104		cy5@cunixa.cc.columbia.edu (forwarded to above)
(215) 662-6780		

Date: 30 Jun 1993 23:35:17 GMT
From: nothing.ucsd.edu!brian@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Closed Autopatches

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

yee@mipgsun.mipg.upenn.edu (Conway Yee) writes:

>I have a question regarding the FCC regulations concerning closed
>autopatches.

> ...

>To provide background of the particular situation. I applied for
>membership to the Holmesburg Amateur Radio Club and was denied
>membership on 6/29/93.

Yeah, when I read that bunch of pilpul, I started wondering
what they'd done to piss you off.

No, they don't need you to submit a copy of your license. It's public
information and they (or anyone else) can get a copy of it from the FCC.
It's just cheaper and faster for them to get it from you.

Y'know, this use-the-law-for-revenge is really childish. Aren't you
being just a bit touchy?

- Brian

Date: 30 Jun 1993 21:47:46 GMT
From: topaz.bds.com!topaz.bds.com!ron@uunet.uu.net
Subject: Cushcraft R7 SWR Problems
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

> There is NO DIP in SWR on
> 30 meters ANYWHERE. I know the traps aren't bad because its "practically"
> new.

The 30 Meter SWR curve for the R7 is flat and mediocre accross the band.
The resonant point for mine has always been well below 10MHz. I believe
this is a known problem. I don't think mine is as bad as 3:1, but it's
nowhere near as good as other bands. 17 works fine for me. In anycase,
my SWR plots met or exceeded those in the instruction booklet, so I didn't
worry.

-Ron

Date: Wed, 30 Jun 93 15:05:07 MDT
From: swrinde!gatech!news.byu.edu!news@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Ferrite rod suppliers
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I want to build a fairly large ferrite antenna. Does anyone know where I can get the rods cheaper than Amidon or Palomar (\$18-\$20 each for 7" @ $\mu=125$). There must be a surplus supplier somewhere.

Richard

Date: 30 Jun 93 19:11:50 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: Field Day
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I operated with N7TNI and new tech as co-ops from Fort Flagler State Park, WA (on the Olympic Peninsula -- the top left corner of the map for the non-WA amongst you!) as the novice station, N7WIM on the site of K7LED, the Mike and Key club of Seattle.

As usual 10m varied from weak signal locals to sounding like 20m. For us the band was open at the start (11am to 1pm local), then it reopened on Sat night (8pm to 11pm local), then the next morning (9am to 11am local). Fooled a few people in CO with an S9 signal, and one ope in NH was suprised to hear us (I was suprised to hear them!).

We ran 3 element 10m monobander at 30 foot (I got volunteered to climb the tower -- a first for me) fed by a ic-725 running 100W. The station was located on a bluff about 100 feet above the beach. This gives a 180 view (N to S) across seawater. Gives good low angle radiation :-).

Date: Wed, 30 Jun 1993 20:58:18 GMT
From: sdd.hp.com!hp-cv!hp-pcd!hpcvsnz!charlier@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Good Band for CW QRP Operation
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Rajiv Dewan (rdewan@casbah.acns.nwu.edu) wrote:
: charlier@lsid.hp.com (Charlie Panek) writes:
: >
: > Another thing favoring 30m is the fact that DX worked there *doesn't*
: >count for DXCC. Kinda helps reduce pile-ups a bit...
: >
: My understanding is that it does count for DXCC but it cannot be a band
: choice for 5BDXCC.
: Rajiv

Well, you learn something new every day. Turns out this rule has changed in the last few years. The 1988 Operating Manual I have says simply:

"By ARRL Board of Directors action, 10-Mhz confirmations are not creditable for DXCC"

However, the electronic copy of the DXCC rules I downloaded a couple of months ago says:

"By ARRL Board of Directors action, 10-MHz confirmations are creditable to the Mixed, CW and RTTY awards only."

Guess I have a couple of more DXCC countries confirmed than I thought!

--

Charlie Panek KX7L Hewlett Packard Company
charlier@lsid.hp.com Lake Stevens Instrument Division
 Everett, Washington

Date: 30 Jun 93 19:39:22 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: Looking for a Kenwood KB-1 knob
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I am looking for a Kenwood KB-1 knob. If you have one or have an extra and would not mind letting it go please contact me.

Thanks
Art

internet- ahall@umassmed.ummed.edu

or

Art Hall
107 Main Street
South Grafton, MA. 01560-1120

--

Login name: ahall In real life: Art A. Hall
Office: Biomedical, (508)8563758
Directory: /resh/ahall

Date: 30 Jun 93 15:49:30 CDT
From: timbuk.cray.com!hemlock.cray.com!cherry10!dadams@uunet.uu.net
Subject: Need advice re: direction finding @ 90

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article 93Jun30144415@cyclades.ma30.bull.com, popovich@cyclades.ma30.bull.com (Steve Popovich) writes:

|Yeesh! Big Brother strikes again! I suppose the information will
|also go to an automatic ticket-writing computer whenever a vehicle's
|speed exceeds 55 MPH, or whatever the limit is along that particular
|stretch of highway.

But only if you have a celular phone, so yer all right. ;^)

David, NOWWN

--David C. Adams Statistician Cray Research Inc. dadams@cray.com
-Sourdough and Ham- - Minnesotans for Global Warming! -
(&gardner)

Date: 1 Jul 93 00:35:04 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: Non-Resonant Antennas
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

>Perfectly ok to run the twin lead back to a tuner. However, then
>the antenna is no longer a multi-band (tunerless) antenna.
>
>Cheers, 73 Ed Humphries N5RCK

Hi Ed,

I don't agree with equating multi-band and tunerless. Using an antenna tuner makes my random-length center-fed a multi-band antenna. It works a LOT better than my G5RV did. Using coax on non-resonant antennas is just a bad idea because ladder-line is twice as good and half the price. (Anybody want a cheap used G5RV?)

There will be a high SWR at the coax/twin-lead junction on most bands when using a non-resonant antenna. Coiling the coax may choke the RF but results in additional losses and it changes the SWR little if at all. Just because you measure a low SWR at the transmitter doesn't mean anything useful with non-resonant antennas. A 50 ohm resistor will do the same thing.

RG-58 has 1.5 db loss per 100' on 20 meters when perfectly matched. With an SWR of 10/1 at the coax/twin-lead junction, an additional 3 db will be lost. 100' of 300 ohm ladder-line has 0.4 db loss per 100' on 20 meters when perfectly matched. With an SWR of

10/1, only an additional 1 db will be lost.

Coax loss = 4.5 db. Ladder-line loss = 1.4 db. You will radiate TWICE as much power with ladder-line transmission line under SWR = 10/1 conditions. (Even when the SWR is 1/1, ladder-line will give you an extra db.)

Coax is ok for antennas that match it's characteristic impedance. It is lousy and lossy for non-resonant antennas.

73, KG7BK, Cecil_A_Moore@ccm.hf.intel.com

Date: 1 Jul 93 09:07:01 +1200
From: sdd.hp.com!cs.utexas.edu!wupost!waikato.ac.nz!barhodes@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Out of Band FT580???
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Can someone tell me what the out of band performance of the FT580 dual bander is ? i have a friend who is interested in purchasing one here in NZ.

I am interested in its TX VFO locking, and if it has an AM detector like the ICOM 2wa and the Alinco 580 has down the 110-130 meg range. If anyone can help with this info it would be ex.!

-oh and also can the TX VFO on an alinco dj580 be brought down into the 120 meg region??

cheeres

bruce ZL1UBR.

Date: Wed, 30 Jun 93 15:06:40 MDT
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!overload.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!gatech!news.byu.edu!news@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Poster of the frequency spectrum
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Anyone seen a poster describing the different band allocations?

Richard

Date: 30 Jun 93 17:09:39 CDT
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!overload.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!

darwin.sura.net!news-feed-1.peachnet.edu!umn.edu!msc.edu!raistlin!timbuk.cray.com!
hemlock.cray.com!cherry10!dadams@network.UCSD
Subject: QST
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I received the May and July issues of QST, but no June issue.
Is that how it works or did I miss one?

David, NOWWN

--David C. Adams Statistician Cray Research Inc. dadams@cray.com
-Sourdough and Ham- - Minnesotans for Global Warming! -
(&gardner)

Date: 1 Jul 93 11:43:45 +1200
From: usc!howland.reston.ans.net!wupost!waikato.ac.nz!barhodes@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: should read :-out of band FT530!
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I made a bit of a blue - my last posting wha supposta read - Out of band info
on the FT530

~~~~~

and NOT the FT580, (i don't think it exists!)

These things happen when you are in a hurry eh?

ta much  
brucee

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Date: Wed, 30 Jun 1993 18:20:29 GMT  
From: pacbell.com!well!moon!pixar!news@network.UCSD.EDU  
Subject: Why my SCOM 5K repeater controller crashed  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <millar.35.0@mervax.sanders.lockheed.com>  
millar@mervax.sanders.lockheed.com (Jeffrey R. Millar) writes:  
> I still find it amazing that once crashed, the controller  
> could find a way to recover itself.

Any worthwhile controller will have a "watchdog timer". The timer runs  
continuously, and will reset the CPU when it times out, if the

CPU doesn't reset the timer first. While the CPU is executing its regular program, it resets the timer at intervals short enough so that the timer never times out. When the CPU has crashed, the watchdog timer runs out and resets the CPU.

Bruce Perens, KD6OTD

-----  
Date: 30 Jun 93 20:10:50 GMT  
From: swrinde!gatech!concert!duke!news.duke.edu!ee.egr.duke.edu!  
jbs@network.UCSD.EDU  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <1993Jun30.170512.23941@peavax.mlo.dec.com>, <20sjct\$5ot@dr-pepper.East.Sun.COM>, <20sloqINNdlb@network.ucsd.edu>  
Subject : Re: Repeater coordination, complaints?

In article <20sloqINNdlb@network.ucsd.edu> brian@nothing.ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor) writes:

>Well look, dude, the only other solution that will work is for you or  
>them to change frequency.

>

>If you have to share the frequency, CTCSS is the right answer.

It's not the right answer if the users of his repeater are receiving his repeater at S5 and the CT repeater at S7.

It's also not the right answer when a hundred repeater users all have to go out and buy CTCSS decode units for their radios.

What happened to the "minimum power to maintain communications" guideline?

>Reducing power DOESN'T work. If they're S5 to S7, they could drop from  
>100 watts to 1 watt and you'll still hear them just fine.

If they were at 100 watts that might be true. The original poster said they were running at the legal limit, on a high tower. Why does a repeater need that much power, under *any* circumstances? It would seem to me that a repeater running a kilowatt is going to be heard by probably twice as many people as it can hear. This begs the question of what purpose the repeater is in service for. Is it there for FM Dxers with a kilowatt and a beam 300+ miles away to wet their pants over kerchunking once a week, or is it there to provide local area communications capability to mobile and portable stations?

But then again, I don't actually know how much power most repeaters transmit with. The one I use most often locally (Central NC, not nearly as crowded spectrum-wise as New England) runs, I have been told, 50 watts. I can hear it

just fine most anywhere in the region (radius of about 40 miles) that I'm likely to drive on a regular basis, and I can hit it with 3 watts in most places and 50 watts on the fringe. I can also hit it with 3 watts, and receive it S9, from a 2500 ft hilltop about 90 miles away. This repeater has a pretty low antenna; there are other local repeaters with much better coverage that have higher antennas, but I don't think they run anywhere near legal limit.

So, what *is* the average transmit power of a 2m repeater?

>Of course, the assumption is that they're on "your" frequency because  
>they were coordinated there. Typically coordinations are granted on a  
>trial basis. Can you find them another frequency they can use that  
>won't annoy anyone? Or can you find another frequency your system can  
>move to that won't annoy anyone? It's rare enough nowadays that any  
>area of the country has enough unused frequencies that you CAN find  
>one. If you can, then that's an answer.

Could part of the reason that "it's rare enough nowadays that any area of the country has enough unused frequencies" be that some repeaters are transmitting farther than they can receive?

-joe

--

You spend the night  
Like you were spending a dime  
- Lyle Lovett

-----  
Date: (null)

From: (null)

I don't have logs with me (chairman has them) but I can remember working the following states:

id, ca, az, nm, tx, ok, ks, mi, ms, nh,  
ma, nj, ny, fl, ga, tn, ky, oh, nb, nd,  
sd, mt, wy, ut, wi, hi, la, ar, pa, md,  
wv, wa, nc, sc, in, il, co

where was delaware and nevada!

all ten call districts

ve2, ve3, ve7,

best DX (only DX!) was FG5.

I enjoyed it (even though I was laid low with a bad headache for Sat afternoon).

Q R Zed November Seven Whiskey India Mike ...

Kevin Purcell N7WIM / G8UDP

a-kevinp@microsoft.com

"We conjure the spirits of the computer with our spells"

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End of Info-Hams Digest V93 #801

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